



Turbulence et vortex à densité variable

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Turbulence et vortex à densité variable

Laurent Joly

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ENSICA - Département de Mécanique des Fluides

Turbulence et champs couplés - Marseille - Novembre 2003

1. Mélange inhomogène : exemples et modèle de description
2. Méthodes de projection et code pseudo-spectral,
3. Dynamique rotationnelle en milieu inhomogène,
4. Vortex lourd versus vortex léger (2D),
5. Ségrégation de masse en turbulence bidimensionnelle,

I { *Ecoulements géophysiques*
Ecoulements inhomogènes accélérés

Milieu inhomogène dans un champ de gravité

Milieu inhomogène dans un champ d'accélération externe

II *Mélange à grand nombre de Froude*

Milieu inhomogène et accélération interne

Quelques exemples ...

Expériences de réservoir incliné : « A method of producing a shear flow in a stratified fluid »
S.A. Thorpe JFM32 1968

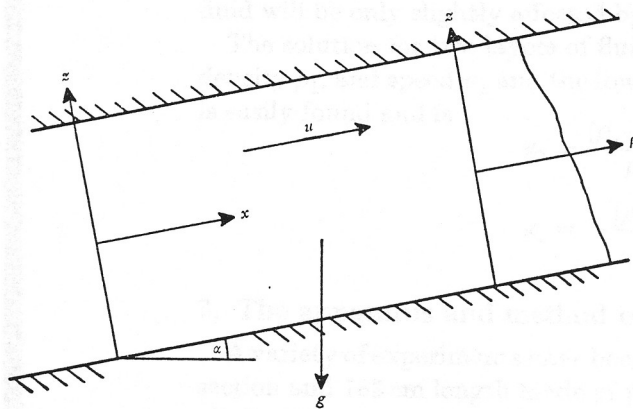


FIGURE 1. Notation.

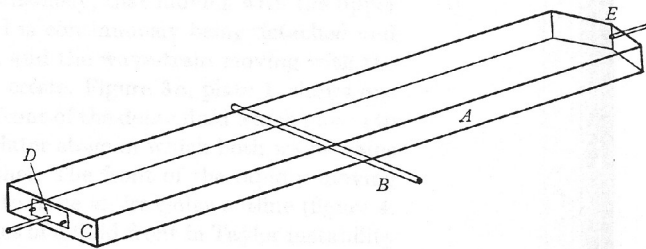
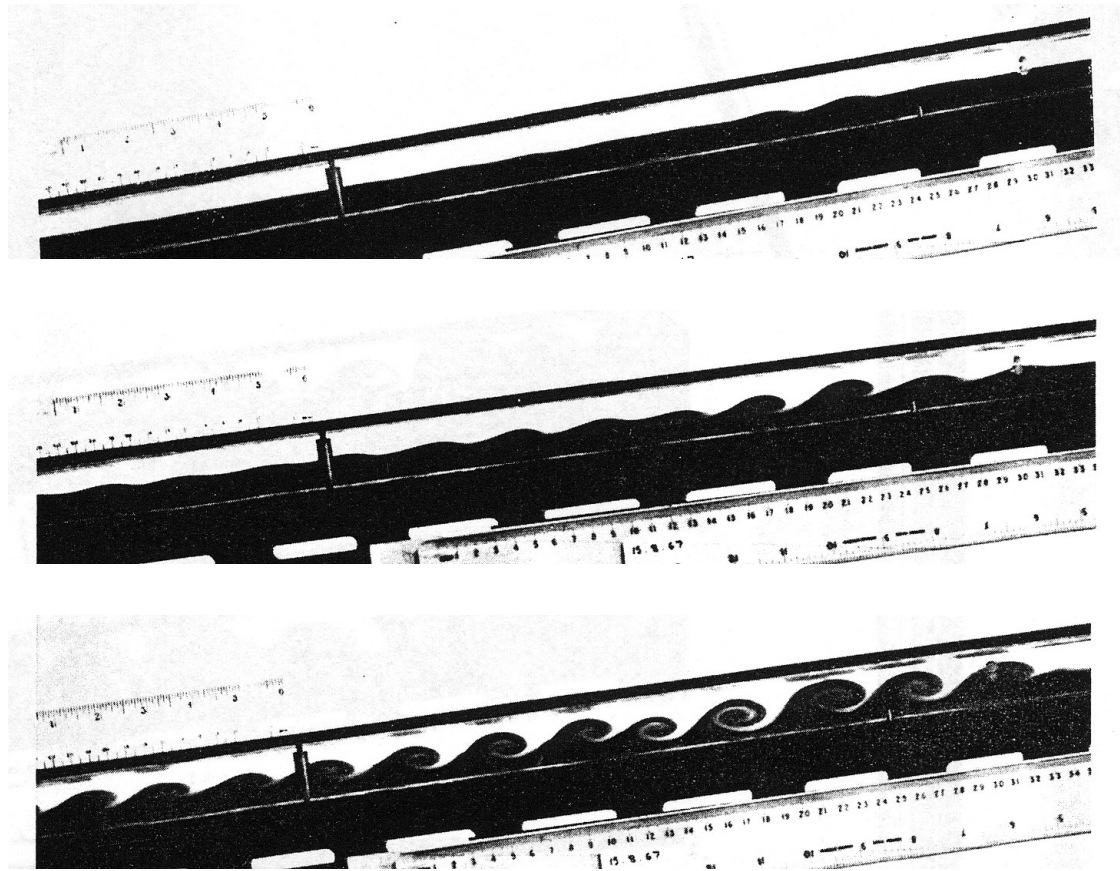


FIGURE 2. The apparatus.



Two-dimensionnal Stratified Mixing Layer (vertical shear)

Klaassen and Peltier JFM227 (1991)

Re=300

$$Ri = g \frac{\Delta \rho}{\bar{\rho}} \frac{\delta \omega}{\Delta U^2} = \frac{1}{Fr^2}$$

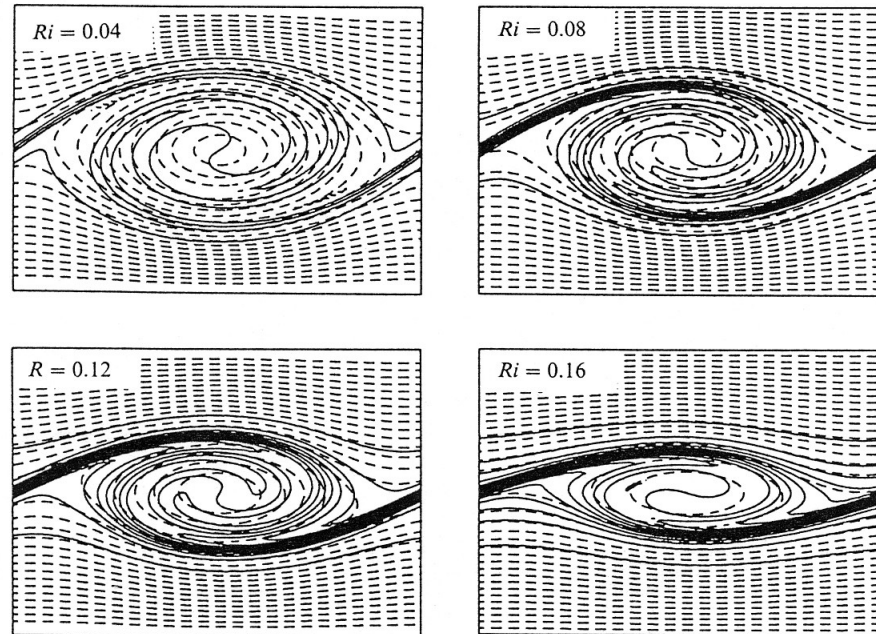
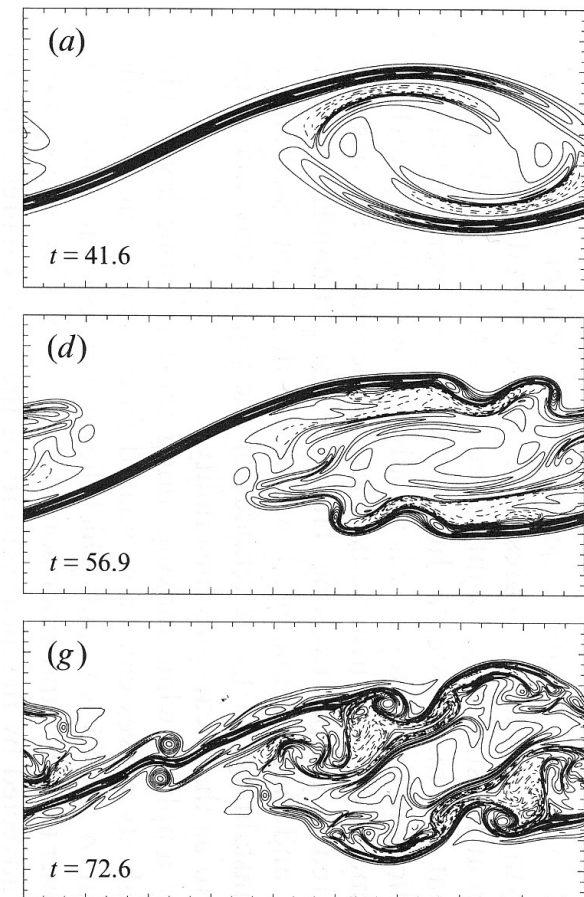


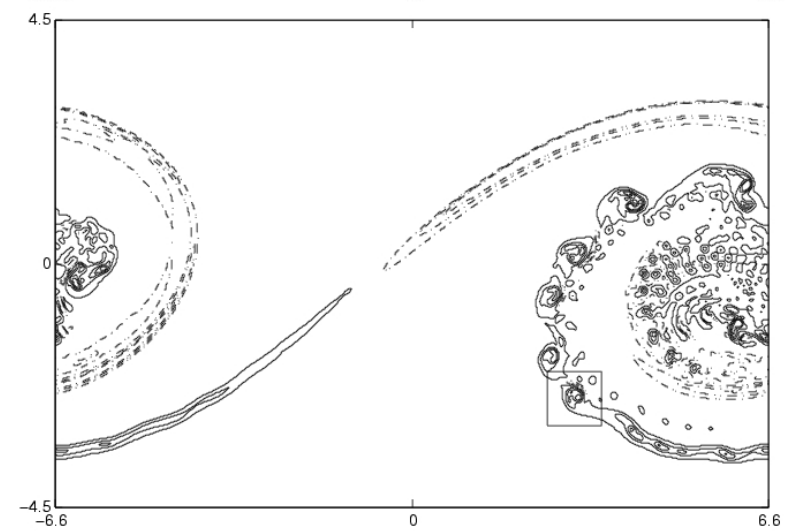
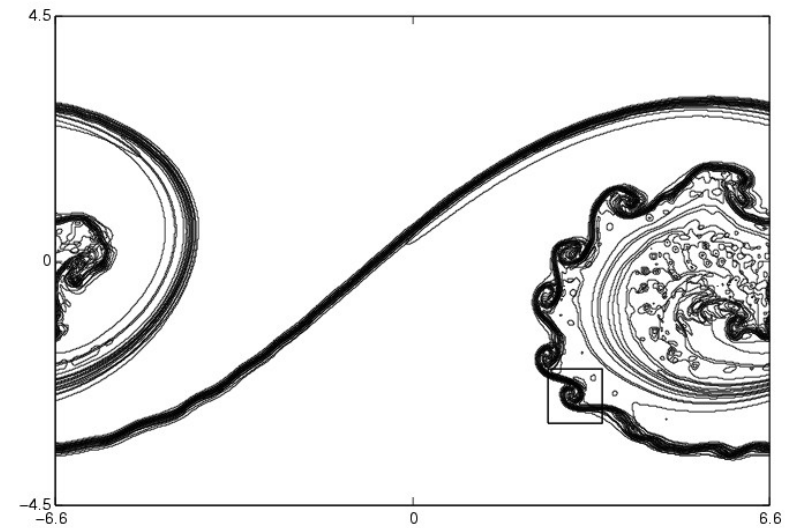
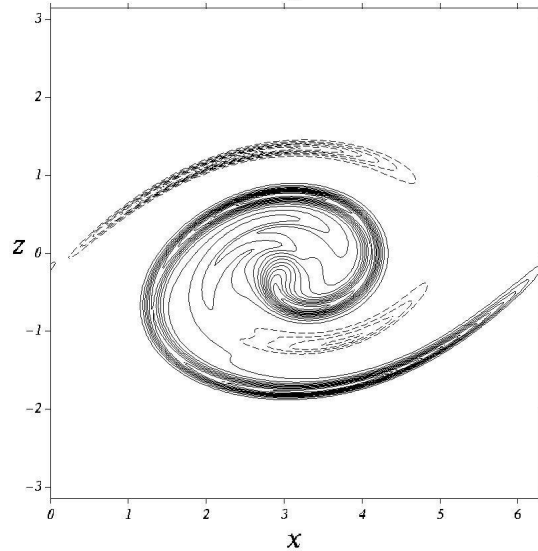
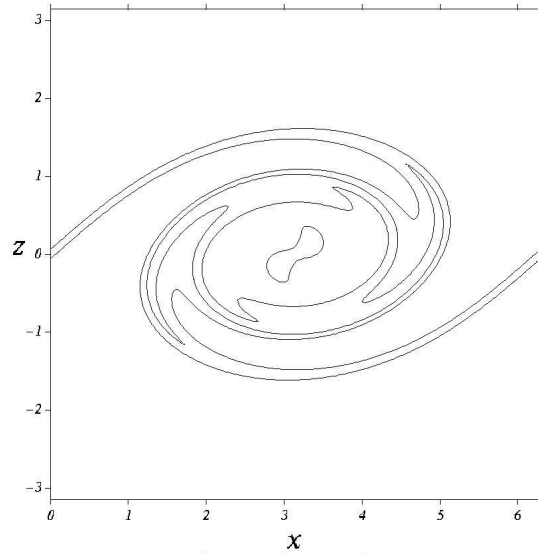
FIGURE 2. Stream function (dashed contours) and potential temperature field (solid contours) for stratified Kelvin-Helmholtz billows at various Richardson numbers Ri and $Re = 300$, $Pr = 1$. The waves are shown at the times of maximum kinetic energy, which are $t = 26$ ($Ri = 0$), 30 ($Ri = 0.04$), 34 ($Ri = 0.08$), 42 ($Ri = 0.12$) and 52 ($Ri = 0.16$). Contour intervals are the same for each wave. The horizontal period is $14h$ and the domain height is $10h$.

Staquet JFM296 (1995)

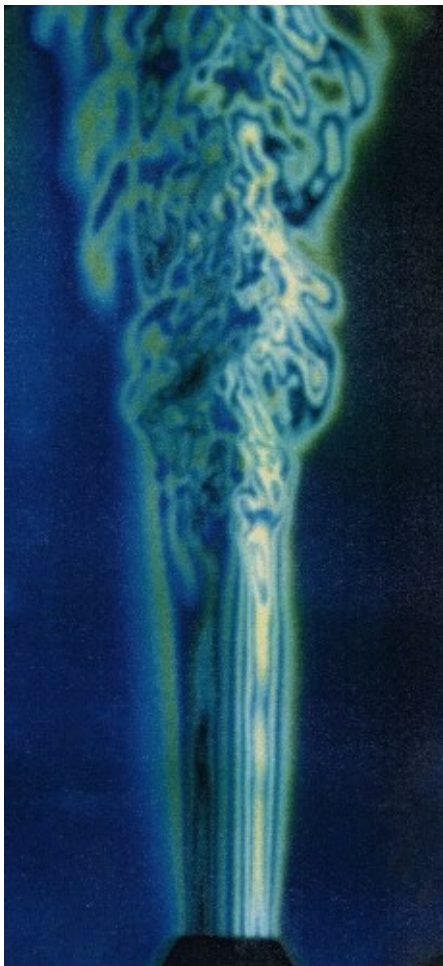
Re=2000 - $Ri = 0.167$



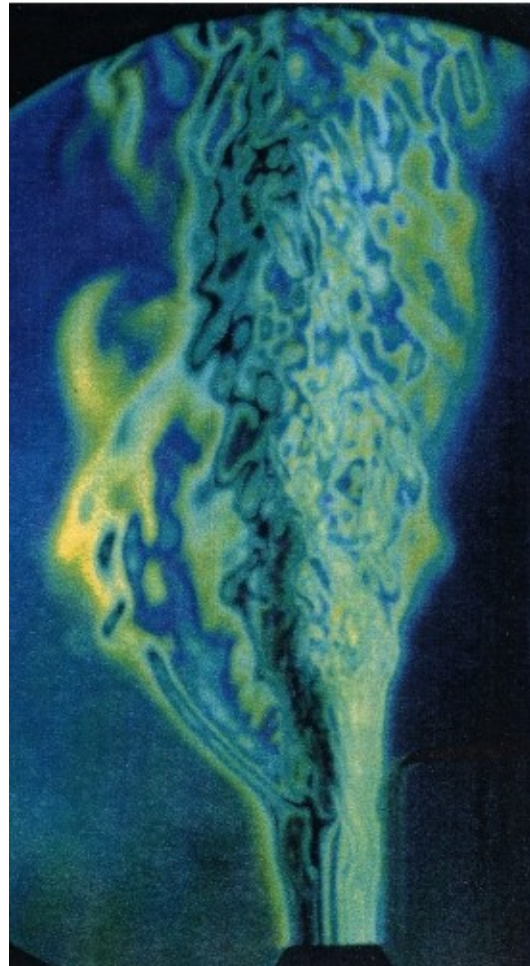
« Two-dimensional secondary baroclinic instability » Reinaud, Joly and Chassaing,
PoF vol 12(10), pp 2489-2505, 2000



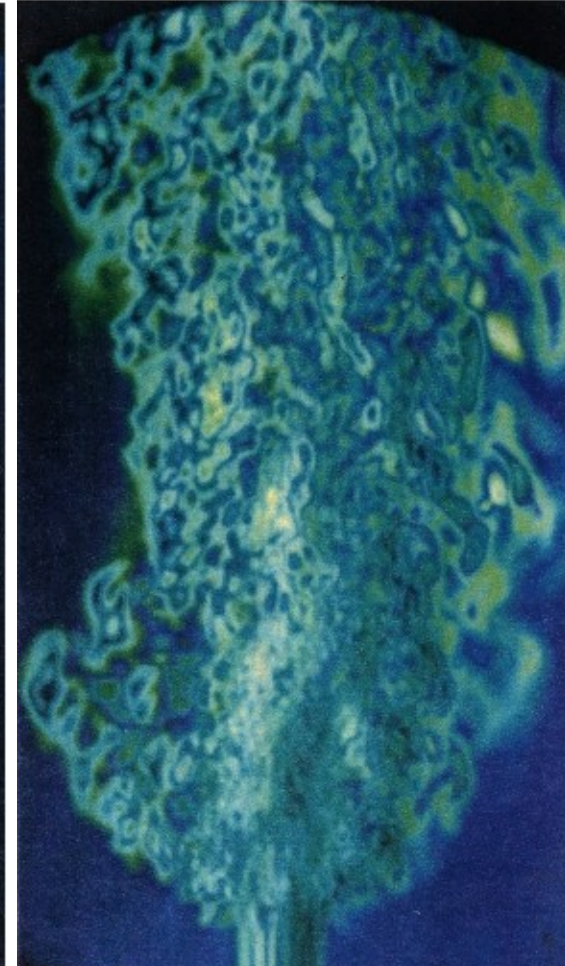
Side ejections in a round laminar helium-jet $S=0,14$: Hermouche, Thèse IMFT 1996



$Re = 750$



$Re = 1000$



$Re = 2600$

Un modèle pour le ...

II Mélange à grand nombre de Froude et faible nombre de Mach

Kleiner mann et Majda (1982), Paolucci (1985), Cook et Riley (1996)

$$\frac{1}{\tau_d} d^* = \frac{M^2}{\gamma \tau_s} \left(-\frac{1}{p} (d_t p + (\gamma - 1) \phi) \right)^* - \frac{C_\theta}{Re Pr} \frac{1}{\tau_s} \left(\frac{1}{\rho c_p T} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{q} \right)^*$$

Mach asymptotiquement nul :

$$\left| \begin{aligned} d &= -\frac{1}{\rho c_p T} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{q} \\ \tau_d &\sim \frac{Re Pr}{C_\theta} \tau_s \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$d = -\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{a}{\rho} \nabla \rho \right)$$

1. Concentration

$$\rho = \alpha \rho C + \beta$$

2. Transport de scalaire passif

$$\rho \, d_t C = \nabla \cdot (\rho a \nabla C)$$

3. Continuité

$$d = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} d_t \rho$$

$$d = -\nabla \cdot \left(\frac{a}{\rho} \nabla \rho \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho} d_t \rho = -d = \nabla \cdot \left(\frac{a}{\rho} \nabla \rho \right)$$

$$\varrho = \ln \rho$$

Sandoval (1995)

$$d_t \varrho = \nabla \cdot (a \nabla \varrho)$$

Deux types de contraintes divergentielles

$$\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u} = -\nabla \cdot (a \nabla \varrho)$$

$$\nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}) = -\partial_t \rho$$

Dynamique sous forme conservative :

$$\partial_t(\rho \mathbf{u}) + \nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u}) = -\nabla p + \nabla \cdot (2\mu \mathcal{S} - \frac{2}{3}\mu d\mathcal{I})$$

Dynamique sous forme transport :

$$d_t \mathbf{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p + \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla \cdot \mathcal{T} \quad \pi = p/\rho$$

$$d_t \mathbf{u} = -\nabla \pi - \pi \nabla \varrho + \nu_\rho \nabla \cdot (2\mathcal{S} - \frac{2}{3}d\mathcal{I})$$

Non-linéarité

Contraste de densité :

$$C_\rho = \Delta\rho/\bar{\rho}$$

$$d_t \varrho = \frac{1}{ReSc} \Delta \varrho = -\frac{1}{C_\rho} d$$

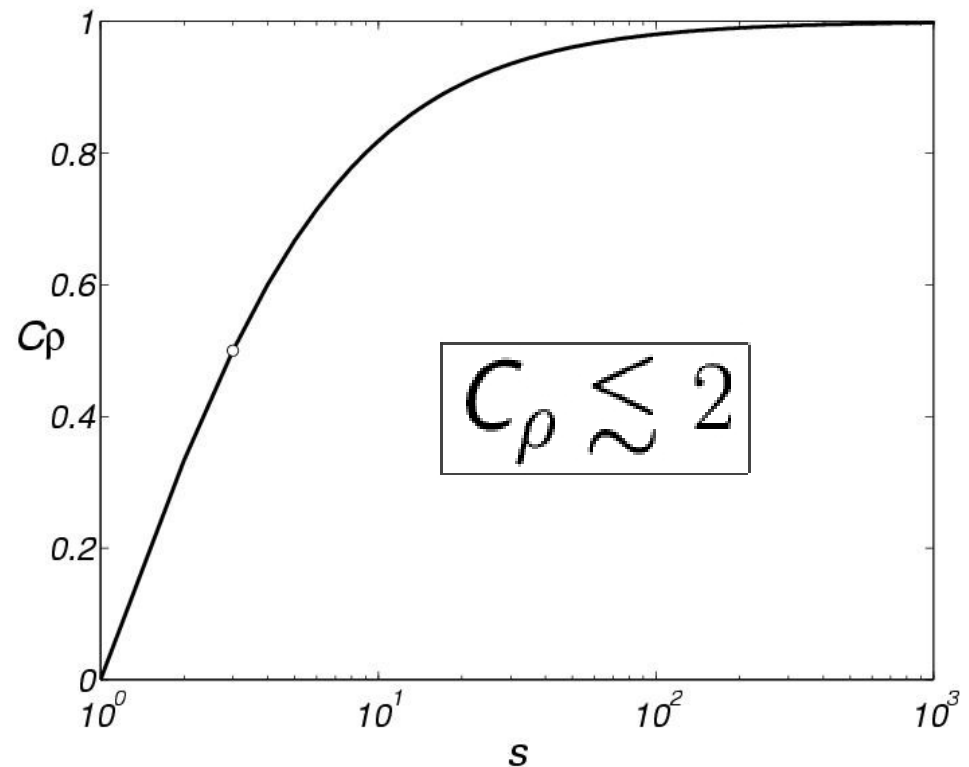
$$d_t \mathbf{u} = -\nabla \pi - C_\rho \pi \nabla \varrho + \frac{1}{Re} \Delta \mathbf{u}$$

$$s = \rho_2 / \rho_1$$

$$C_\rho = \frac{\rho_2 - \rho_1}{\rho_2 + \rho_1}$$

$$C_\rho = (s - 1) / (1 + s)$$

Condition : $2\rho_m - \Delta\rho > 0$



$$d_t \varrho = \frac{1}{Re Sc} \Delta \varrho = -\frac{1}{C_\rho} d$$

$$d_t \mathbf{u} = -\nabla \pi - \underline{C_\rho \pi \nabla \varrho} + \frac{1}{Re} \Delta \mathbf{u}$$

1. Mélange à faible nombre de Mach,
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Chorin (1969) et Bell, Colella, Glaz (1989)

Décomposition de hodge :

$$\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_d + \nabla \phi, \quad P(\mathbf{u}) = \mathbf{u}_d$$

Incompressible homogène : $\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{u}_d$

$$\partial_t \mathbf{u} = -\nabla p + \underbrace{\nu \Delta \mathbf{u} - (\mathbf{u} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}}_{AD} \longrightarrow \partial_t \mathbf{u} = P(AD)$$

$$1. \quad \mathbf{u}^* = \mathbf{u}^n + \int AD dt$$

$$3. \quad \mathbf{u}^{n+1} = \mathbf{u}^* - \int \nabla p dt$$

Equation de Poisson

$$2. \quad \Delta \bar{p} = \frac{1}{\Delta t} \nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^*$$

Sandoval (1995), Cook et Riley (1996) et Xavier Coré (2002)

$$\partial_t(\rho \mathbf{u}) = -\nabla p + \underbrace{\nabla \cdot (\mathcal{T} - \rho \mathbf{u} \mathbf{u})}_{AD}$$

Fractionnement :

1. $(\rho \mathbf{u}^*)^{n+1} = (\rho \mathbf{u})^n + \int AD dt$
2. $\Delta \bar{p} = \frac{1}{\Delta t} [\nabla \cdot (\rho \mathbf{u}^*)^{n+1} + \partial_t \rho^{n+1}]$
3. $(\rho \mathbf{u})^{n+1} = (\rho \mathbf{u}^*)^{n+1} - \Delta t \nabla \bar{p}$

Nicoud (1998) : ne converge pas vers $\text{Div } \mathbf{v} = 0$ par passage au non-visqueux

Cook et Riley (1996) : l'évaluation de $\partial_t \rho^{n+1}$ est délicate (instabilité + cout mémoire)

Bell et Marcus (1992), Colella et Pao (1999) mais ici en diffusif

$$\partial_t \mathbf{u} = -\nabla \pi_h + \underbrace{\nabla \cdot \mathcal{T} + \omega \times \mathbf{u} - \pi \nabla \varrho}_{AD}$$

Fractionnement :

$$1. \quad \mathbf{u}^* = \mathbf{u}^n + \int AD dt$$

$$2. \quad \Delta \bar{\pi}_h = \frac{1}{\Delta t} [\nabla \cdot \mathbf{u}^* + \nabla (a \nabla \varrho^{n+1})]$$

$$3. \quad \mathbf{u}^{n+1} = \mathbf{u}^* - \Delta t \nabla \bar{\pi}_h$$

Converge bien vers $\text{Div } \mathbf{v} = 0$ par passage au non-diffusif ($a=0$)

Cout mémoire nul

Précision de l'ordre de celui pour le laplacien de la densité

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Rotationnel de $d_t \mathbf{u} = -\nabla \pi - \pi \nabla \varrho + \nu \Delta \mathbf{u}$



$$d_t \boldsymbol{\omega} = (\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} - d \boldsymbol{\omega} - \nabla \pi \times \nabla \varrho + \nu \Delta \boldsymbol{\omega}$$

$$\frac{d\boldsymbol{\omega}}{dt} = \underbrace{(\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}}_{\text{green}} - \underbrace{\frac{1}{\rho^2} \nabla P \times \nabla \rho}_{\text{red box}} - \underbrace{d \boldsymbol{\omega}}_{\text{blue}} + \underbrace{\nu \Delta \boldsymbol{\omega}}_{\text{yellow}}$$

Couple barocline

Ecoulement de fluide parfait inhomogène

$$d_t \rho = 0$$

$$d_t \mathbf{u} = -g' \mathbf{i}_z - \dot{\mathbf{u}}_r - \frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p$$

$$g' = \frac{g}{\rho_0} (\rho - \rho_{\text{hydro}}) = g \frac{\rho'}{\rho_0} \sim \mathcal{O}(g C_\rho)$$

$$\mathbf{a} = \underbrace{d_t \mathbf{u}}_{\text{II}} + \underbrace{g' \mathbf{i}_z + \dot{\mathbf{u}}_r}_{\text{I}} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p$$

$$\text{Ba :} \quad -\frac{1}{\rho} \nabla p \times \nabla \varrho \equiv \mathbf{a} \times \nabla \varrho$$

$$d_t \boldsymbol{\omega} = \underbrace{(\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u}}_{\text{blue}} - \underbrace{d \boldsymbol{\omega}}_{\text{red}} - \underbrace{\nabla \pi \times \nabla \varrho}_{\text{red}} + \nu \Delta \boldsymbol{\omega}$$

	Vs	$(\boldsymbol{\omega} \cdot \nabla) \mathbf{u} \sim \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{u^2}{\lambda^2}\right)$
	Ba	$\nabla \pi \times \nabla \varrho \sim \mathcal{O}\left(\frac{u^2}{\ell} \frac{C_\rho}{\lambda_\rho}\right)$

$$\frac{\text{Ba}}{\text{Vs}} \sim C_\rho \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_\rho} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\ell}$$

$$\frac{Ba}{Vs} \sim C_\rho \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_\rho} \cdot \frac{\lambda}{\ell}$$

- Turbulence pleinement développée (3D) $\frac{Ba}{Vs} \sim \frac{\lambda}{\lambda_\rho} \cdot \frac{C_\rho}{Re_\lambda}$

Turbulence haut Reynolds peu sensible aux variations de densité

- Ecoulements 2D : pas d'étirement tourbillonnaire $\boldsymbol{\omega} \perp \nabla \mathbf{u}$

Le couple barocline est la seule source/puit de vorticité

- Ecoulements de transition $\frac{\lambda}{\ell} \sim \mathcal{O}(1)$

Le couple barocline très sensiblement la transition

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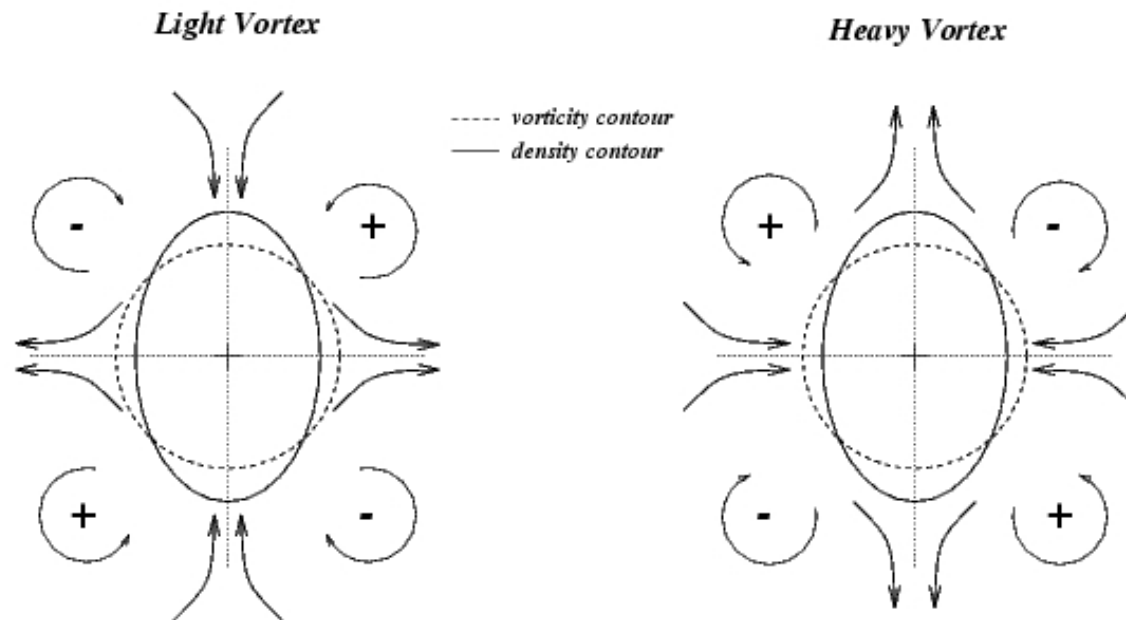


Figure 4.4: Sketch of the baroclinic effects on heavy and light vortices.

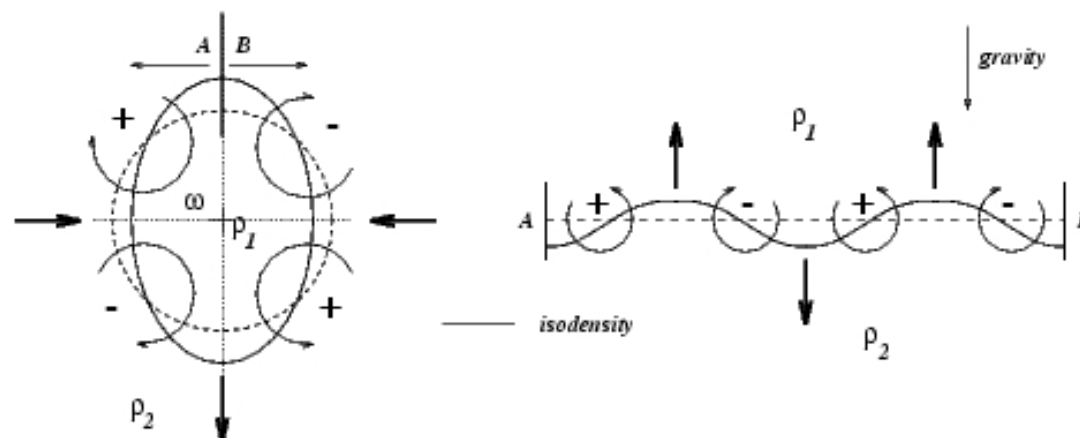
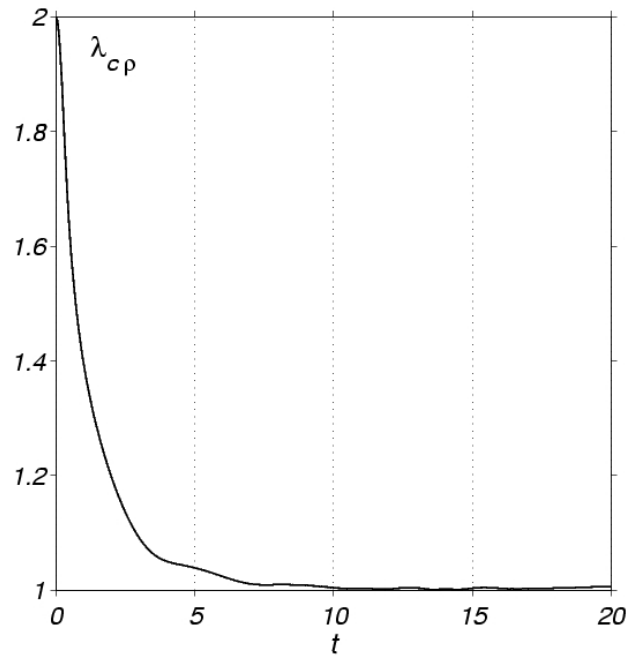
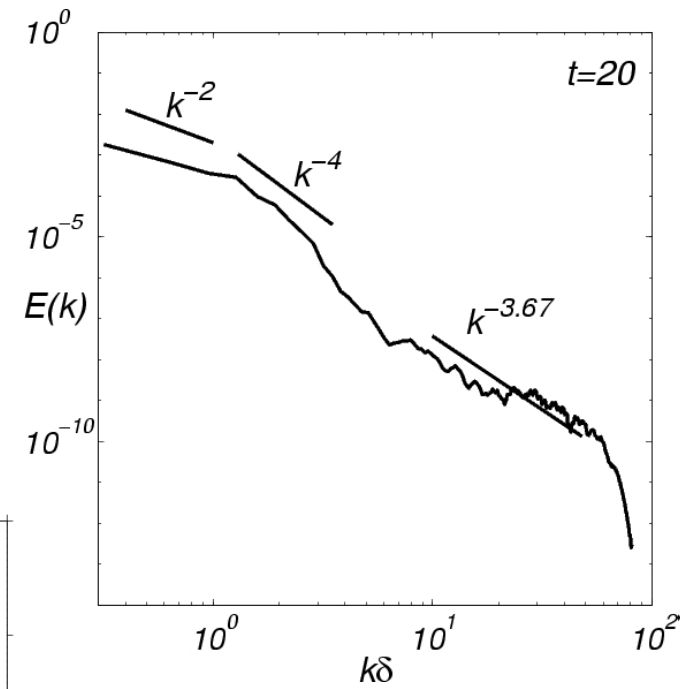
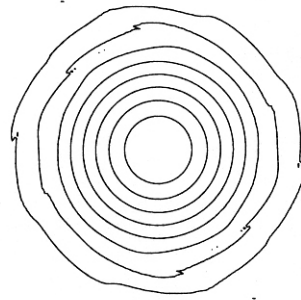
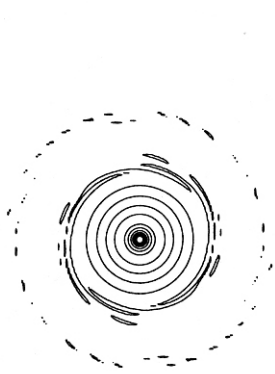
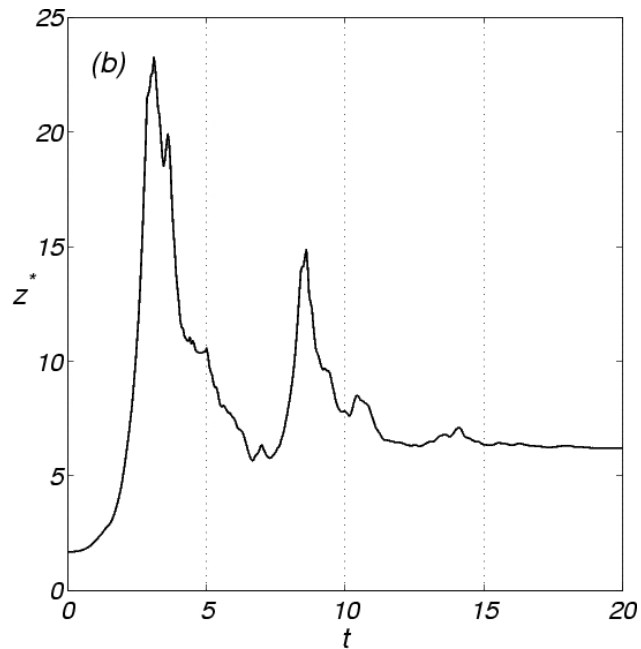
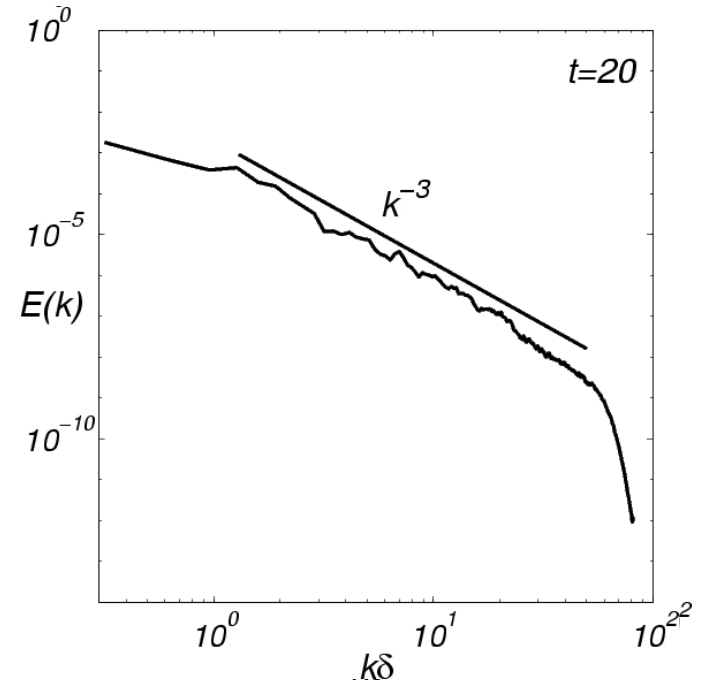
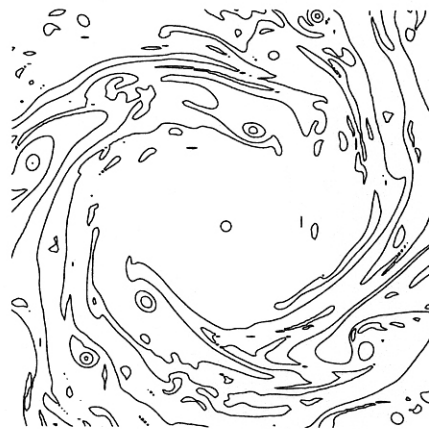
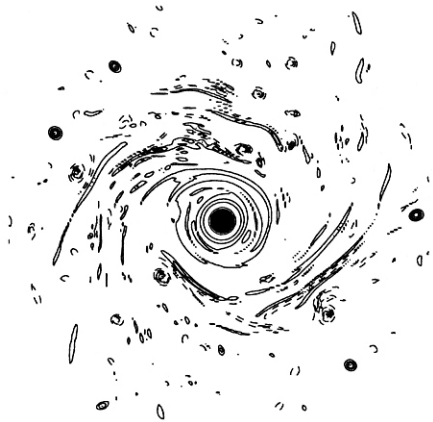


Figure 4.5: Analogy between the heavy vortex and the equivalent unrolled density stratification submitted to a downward gravity field ($\rho_1 > \rho_2$).

- *Vorticité :*
$$\omega(r, \theta) = \frac{\Gamma}{\pi \delta^2} \exp(-r^2/\delta^2)$$
- *Vitesse azimuthale et acceleration centripète :*
$$u_\theta = [1 - \exp(-\frac{r^2}{\delta^2})] \frac{\Gamma}{2\pi r}$$
$$a_r = -u_\theta^2/r$$
- *Champ de densité elliptique :*
$$r_\rho^2(\theta) = r^2[1 + (e^{-2} - 1) \sin^2 \theta]$$
- *Gradient de densité :*
$$\rho(r, \theta) = \rho_e + (\rho_i - \rho_e) \exp(-\frac{r_\rho^2(\theta)}{\delta^2})$$
- *Couple barocline :*
$$\mathbf{g} = \nabla(\ln \rho) = \begin{cases} g_r = -(1 - \frac{\rho_e}{\rho}) \frac{2r}{\delta^2} [1 + (e^{-2} - 1) \sin^2 \theta] \\ g_\theta = (1 - \frac{\rho_e}{\rho}) \frac{r}{\delta^2} (1 - e^{-2}) \sin(2\theta) \end{cases}$$

$$b = a_r g_\theta = [1 - \exp(-\frac{r^2}{\delta^2})]^2 \frac{\Gamma^2}{4\pi^2 r^2 \delta^2} (1 - e^{-2}) \frac{\rho_e - \rho}{\rho} \sin(2\theta)$$





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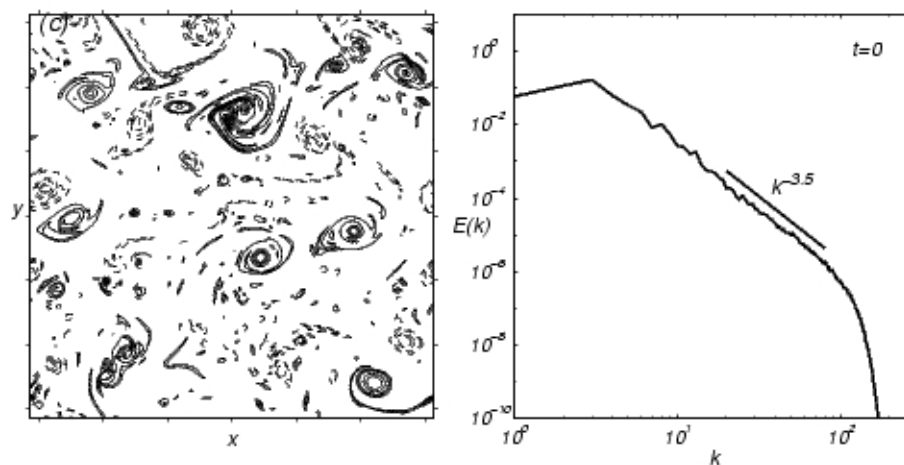


Figure 4.13: Initial vorticity field with solid positive contours and dashed negative ones, increment between contour is $\max(\omega)/2\pi$ and the zero contour is omitted (left); the corresponding energy spectrum (right).

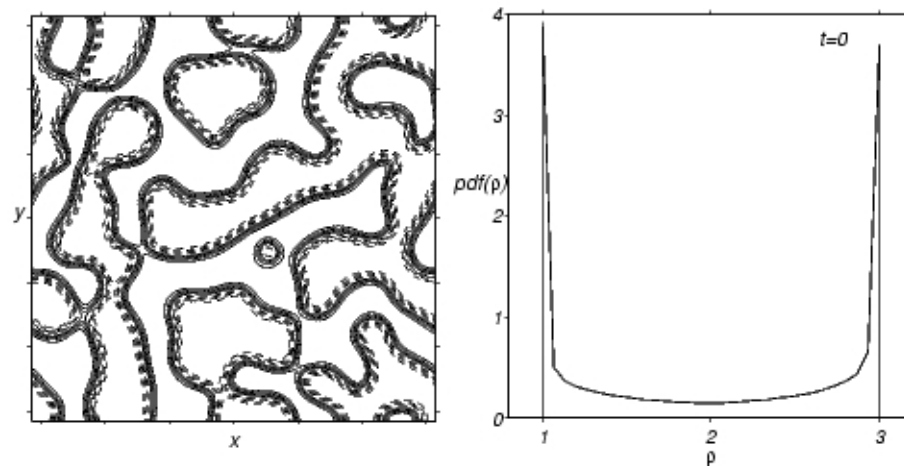
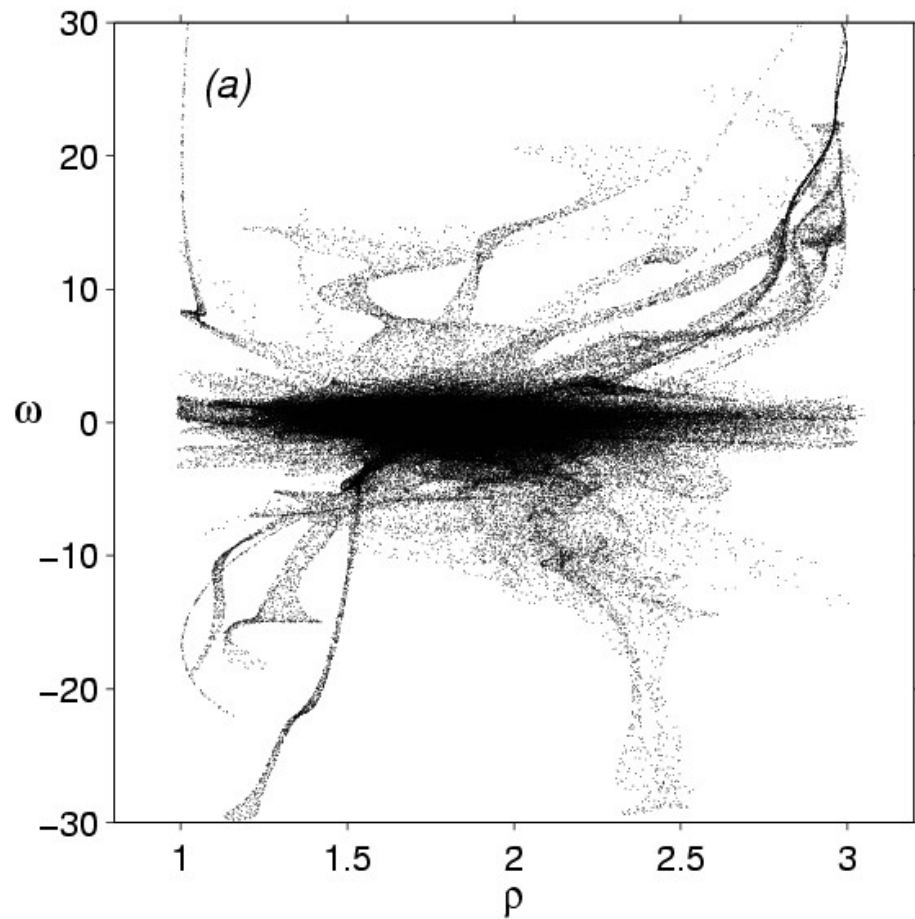
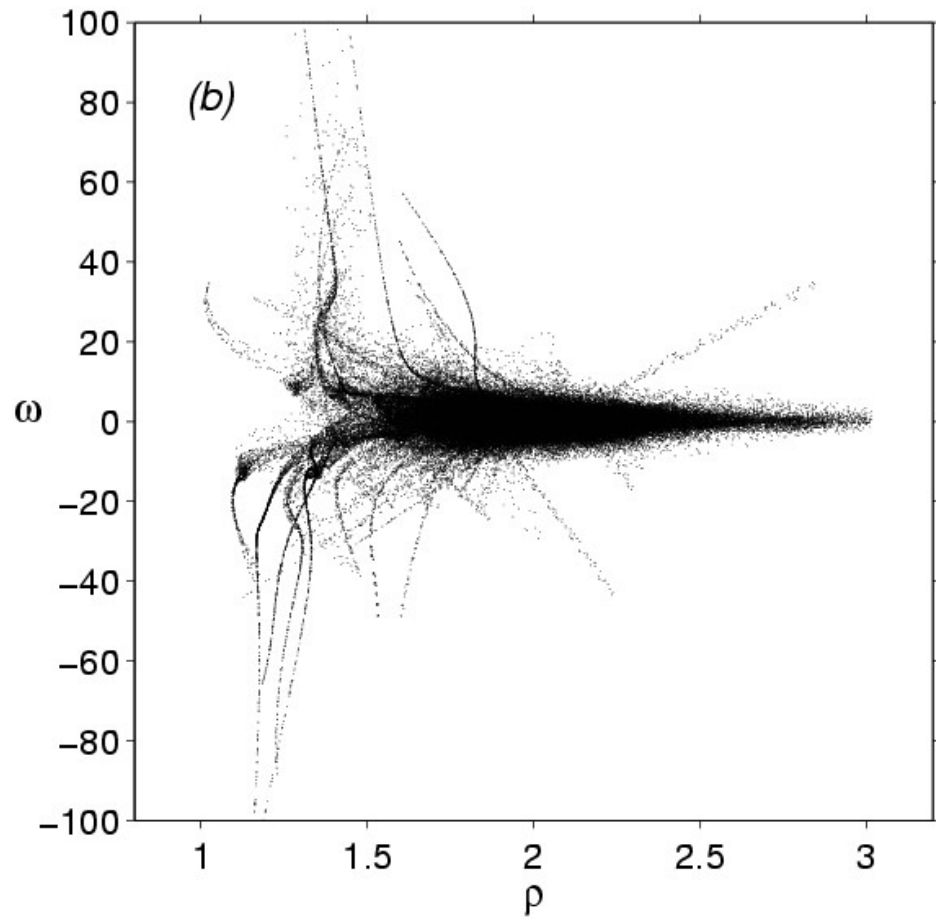


Figure 4.14: Initial density field with solid contours above mean and dashed contours beneath, increment between contour is $\Delta\rho/10$ (left); the corresponding probability density function (right).

Passive scalar 2D turbulence



Inhomogeneous 2D turbulence



1. Deux « lieux » de couplage (non-linéarité et divergence)
2. Différents choix de la contrainte divergente
3. Contraintes de résolution spatiale et temporelle (adaptatif)
4. Mécanismes d'instabilité pilotés par la redistribution de vorticit 
5. S gr gation de masse en turbulence bidimensionnelle,
6. Loi d' chelle : la turbulence d velopp e peu sensible   l'inhomog n it  de masse